

Fifty-Ninth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.



PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1876

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS.

S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1876.





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FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

IN reviewing the history and results of the past year, the Superintendent would here record his grateful sense of the protecting care of Divine Providence which has been extended over the Institution, under which its inmates have been preserved from all accidents and injuries of a serious nature, and from attacks of unusual or alarming sickness; and under which the means employed have been blessed to the restoration of so many of its afflicted inmates, and to the amelioration of the condition of many others whose disease was from the first of a more permanent character.

When we reflect on the nature of the disease with which the residents of the Asylum are affected, that it is one which deprives its subjects in great measure of the power of self-control, while at the same time it afflicts them with impulses which are unknown in a healthy mental condition, it is truly a cause for thankfulness, when we can say as we are able to do in looking over the past year, that our patients have been preserved from casualties to which the nature of their malady so peculiarly exposes them.

It is to the same Divine Blessing that we would attribute the fact, that the pervading feeling throughout the Institution has been one of harmony and devotion to its best interests, on the part of those employed, and on that of the patients a forward willingness to yield compliance with the measures deemed necessary for their welfare and improvement. Under this feeling they have enjoyed the largest amount of liberty possible to them under their peculiar circumstances, and have shown their appreciation of the privileges accorded them, by a general feeling of contentment and satisfaction which has been apparent among them, not even excepting altogether those of the most excited class whose wayward and destructive tendencies have at times made them most difficult to control.

At the date of the last Annual Report there were 84 patients under care, and 38 have been received since, making a total of 122 who have enjoyed the benefits of the Asylum during the year. The greatest number under care at any time was 88, the smallest was 83, and the monthly average was nearly 85.

Of these 122 patients, 17 men and 17 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 2 women have died, leaving 84 patients, 40 of whom are men and 44 are women, under care at the present time.

Of the 34 patients discharged, 16 were restored, 2 were much improved, 8 were improved, and 8 were stationary. Of the 16 discharged restored, 8 were

under care for less than three months, 6 for periods varying from three to six months. and 2 from six to twelve months.

General Health.—The standard of general health of the inmates of the Asylum has been quite satisfactory during the year. The cases of acute cerebral disease which so frequently terminate fatally within a few days or weeks of their commencement, which though accompanied with great mental disturbance, yet from their acute character can scarcely be regarded as cases of insanity, have not found their way into the Asylum so frequently as in former years, and no case of the kind has been under treatment during the year. During the summer months there was a total absence of any tendency to the endemic diseases incident to warm weather, and during the winter there has been a general exemption from severe colds, catarrhs and other more serious diseases of the respiratory organs; and independent of the affections of the brain which accompany insanity, and prove fatal in so many instances, there has scarcely been a case of dangerous illness among the patients during the year. Among the patients advanced in life, spoken of in last year's report as certain to add to our mortuary list in coming years, one has since paid the debt of nature—a man about eighty-six years of age who had passed about the half of his life within the sheltering walls of the Asylum. Another case that proved fatal was that of a man about fifty years of age, who, when admitted into the Asylum, had been long affected with chronic disease of the stomach, and survived only a

few weeks. A widow sixty years of age in a condition of complete and hopeless dementia, nearly three years under care, giving evidence of obscure disease of the nervous system, gradually failed and at last died with symptoms indicating disease of the respiratory tract of the spinal cord. The last death on the list was that of a married woman, thirty-two years of age, who had been nearly three months under care in a condition of extreme melancholia, when she was seized with acute cerebral disease, terminating fatally in about ten days from its first appearance.

Statistics.—The following statistical tables have been prepared in the usual form, and give the prominent facts in the history of all the cases that have been received since the opening of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Discharged—Restored, - -	408	405	813
“ Much improved, - -	75	79	154
“ Improved, - -	108	122	230
“ Stationary, - -	159	151	310
“ Died, - -	137	130	267
Remaining, - - -	40	44	84
Total, - - -	927	931	1,858

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,858 cases so far as recorded.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Less than one year, - -	529	532	1,061
From 1 to 5 years, - -	243	244	487
“ 5 “ 10 “ - -	54	66	120
“ 10 “ 20 “ - -	43	35	78
“ 20 “ 30 “ - -	21	19	40
“ 30 “ 40 “ - -	1	9	10
“ 40 “ 50 “ - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - -	927	931	1,858

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state, so far as recorded in 1,858 cases.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Single, - - -	337	346	683
Married, - - -	457	419	876
Widowed, - - -	47	101	148
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - -	927	931	1,858

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,858 patients at the time of their admission.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	54	64	118
From 20 to 30, - - -	276	251	527
“ 30 “ 40, - - -	215	211	426
“ 40 “ 50, - - -	147	170	317
“ 50 “ 60, - - -	135	125	260
“ 60 “ 70, - - -	70	65	135
“ 70 “ 80, - - -	25	32	57
“ 80 “ 90, - - -	5	12	17
“ 90 “ 100, - - -	0	1	1
Total, - - -	927	931	1,858

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,858 patients.

Pennsylvania, - - -	1,327	<i>Brought forward,</i> - - -	1,839
New Jersey, - - -	259	Alabama, - - -	3
Maryland, - - -	80	District of Columbia,	3
Delaware, - - -	47	West Indies, - - -	2
New-York, - - -	36	South Carolina, - - -	2
North Carolina, - - -	22	Georgia, - - -	2
Virginia, - - -	20	Florida, - - -	1
Massachusetts, - - -	13	Michigan, - - -	1
Ohio, - - -	12	California, - - -	1
Indiana, - - -	5	Wisconsin, - - -	1
Louisiana, - - -	5	Mississippi, - - -	1
Missouri, - - -	4	Minnesota, - - -	1
Rhode Island, - - -	4	Indian Territory, - - -	1
Canada, - - -	5		
<i>Carried forward,</i> - - -	1,839	Total, - - -	1,858

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - - -	1,061	797	1,858
“ Restored, - - -	697	116	813
Per centage Restored, - - -	65.69	13.29	43.75

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 927 male patients, so far as recorded.

	<i>Brought forward,</i> 552	<i>Brought forward,</i> 611	
Farmers, 220	Brokers, 7	Plasterer, 1	
Merchants, 53	Shoemakers, 5	Tinman, 1	
Clerks, 61	Laborers, 7	Gardeners, 2	
Tanners & Curriers, 25	Publishers, 2	Confectioner, 1	
Physicians, 18	Machinists, 3	Segar-makers, 2	
Teachers, 14	Dentists, 2	Gold-beater, 1	
Carpenters, 14	Navy Officers, 2	Hatters, 2	
Lawyers, 14	Silversmiths, 2	Whip-maker, 1	
Students, 16	Millers, 4	Livery-stable-keeper, 1	
Manufacturers, 15	Plumbers, 2	Wheelwrights, 2	
Druggists, 11	Coopers, 2	Contractor, 1	
Inn-keepers, 6	Engineers, 3	Sexton, 1	
Blacksmiths, 9	Watch-maker, 1	Bookbinder, 1	
Masons, 13	Potter, 1	Watch-case maker, 1	
Operatives, 10	Shop-keepers, 2	Telegraph operator, 1	
Artists, 5	Coach-trimmer, 1	Paper-hanger, 1	
Printers, 11	Cashier of Bank, 1	Baker, 1	
Sailors, 4	Saddler, 1	Booksellers, 2	
Butchers, 10	Engravers, 3	Ship Carpenter, 1	
Clergymen, 4	File-cutter, 1	Farrier, 1	
Planters, 3	Brush-maker, 1	News Carriers, 2	
Jewelers, 3	Dyer, 1	Coachman, 1	
Painters, 4	Carmen, 3	None, 29	
Tailors, 5	Brewer, 1	Unknown, 259	
Cabinet-makers, 4	Overseer, 1	—	
<i>Carried forward,</i> 552	<i>Carried forward,</i> 611	Total, 927	

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 826 cases.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Ill-health, - - - -	58	119	177
Intemperance, - - - -	91	1	92
Domestic trouble, - - - -	26	84	110
Puerperal, - - - -		51	51
Loss of property, - - - -	27	4	31
Excitement about religion, - - - -	6	20	26
Organic disease of the brain, - - - -	24	12	36
Anxiety, - - - -	35	30	65
Disappointment, - - - -	10	19	29
Masturbation, - - - -	33	3	36
Epilepsy, - - - -	21	13	34
Over-exertion, - - - -	13	12	25
Abuse of opium, - - - -	2	9	11
Blow on the head, - - - -	9	0	9
Fear, - - - -	4	4	8
Grief, - - - -	4	23	27
Old age, - - - -	4	7	11
Jealousy, - - - -	2	3	5
Excessive study, - - - -	2	1	3
Sudden wealth, - - - -	1	2	3
Insolation, - - - -	7	2	9
Syphilis, - - - -	9	1	10
Hardship and exposure, - - - -	4	0	4
Nostalgia, - - - -	1	2	3
Use of tobacco, - - - -	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer, - - - -	1	0	1
Poison of lead, - - - -	1	0	1
Paronychia, - - - -	0	1	1
Spiritualism, - - - -	2	1	3
Chorea, - - - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	398	428	826

Custody of the Insane.—Whether we regard the confinement of the Insane in public Institutions as a preventive means intended for the safety and protection of the community, or simply as the most convenient and economical method of providing for their wants, it can only be regarded as beneficent in its operation, for even supposing the safety of others to be its principal object, it is manifestly to the advantage of the insane to be so confined, rather than to be permitted to be at large, and to commit acts which would render them liable to suffer the penalties of the law. But whatever obligation the state may be under to make provision for the protection of the sane portion of the population against the possible violence of the insane, such provision can scarcely be regarded as among the legitimate objects of such an Institution as ours. The duty resting upon the Asylum would seem to be rather that of making the best possible provision for the daily wants of those committed to its care, and if dangerous patients should be so committed, to take the best care that we can of them solely with reference to their own welfare and interests, and not with a view to any public advantage. It may not be out of place however, to state here in defence of the general character for harmlessness, of the insane, that no patient who has been an object of the care of the Asylum, has ever been known to do serious injury to another, and though some of the most mischievous who have ever been under its roof, whose ingenuity has defied all means of restraint, have succeeded in setting themselves at liberty, they have never, so far as is known, done harm to any one.

The custody then which the Asylum contemplates, is not deprivation of liberty in the sense of imprisonment, but in the primary sense of the word supervision, guardianship, protection, defence, and therefore means confinement, only so far as is necessary to prevent patients from straying beyond bounds, and thus placing themselves beyond the reach of its care and protection. It implies helplessness on the part of the subject, and provision for his wants on the part of the protector. It also presupposes wayward impulses on the part of patients, leading them to mischievous and disorderly conduct which might be injurious to themselves or those about them, and the corresponding duty on the part of the custodian to restrain these impulses within proper limits. So that while confinement as such may not be needful for a large majority of the insane provided for in public Institutions, a certain amount of restraint on their movements, is ; and while locks and bolts and guarded windows may not be required in many cases to prevent patients from escaping beyond bounds, they are useful as safeguards against those disorderly impulses which may become mischievous even within the limited range of the premises of an Asylum.

Employment for the Insane.—Between the class of recent and excited patients whose faculties are in too perturbed a condition to admit of their being engaged in any occupation, and the large class of demented, who can scarcely by any means be aroused from their mental inertia, the number of patients in any Institution capable of being intelligently and profitably

employed in any kind of manual labor, must be comparatively small. Yet it is the existence of even this small number, that justifies and encourages the use of all proper means for furnishing employment to all classes of the insane. Not that the labor of even this class can be turned to any pecuniary profit, but the presence and example of a small number of willing workers act as a stimulus and an incentive to those whose malady is further advanced, and induce them to put forth such efforts as they are yet capable of. And though the labor of all without the assistance of the attendants in charge would be of little value, and even with that assistance gives no results that can be realized in money, yet it all tends to the advantage of the patients themselves, not only by the direct benefit they derive physically from the muscular exercise, and mentally by having their thoughts directed into healthy channels, but by that which they also receive indirectly, from the consciousness that their efforts have been directed to the accomplishment of something useful.

There is no way in which the kind of labor best adapted to the requirements of the insane can be so conveniently provided, as in the care and improvement of the land reserved as exercising grounds for the use of the patients. Fully impressed with the benefits which they derive from this kind of manual labor, we have continued during the past year the organized parties, which it has long been the custom of the Institution to send out daily in suitable weather with the object of having them so employed. Under

the care of an attendant specially detailed to have the oversight of these working parties, a capacity for useful employment has been developed which is altogether satisfactory and encouraging. These grounds with but little assistance from other sources have thus not only been kept in proper order, but have besides from year to year undergone considerable improvement. By the removal of wild and superfluous vegetation the rudeness of the primitive forest covering a large portion of these grounds has been and is being gradually subdued, and this portion of the premises made to assume a more cultivated and park-like appearance, and is thus being gradually rendered more valuable for the purposes to which it has been appropriated.

For out-door exercise in walking, varied with the games of quoits, baseball, cricket, &c., for the men, and with croquet for the women, the separate exercising grounds for the two sexes have afforded opportunities of which all classes have fully availed themselves. For in-door exercise in stormy weather the "Gymnasium" has been resorted to by the men. For entertainment within doors, a large quantity of illustrated periodicals of the best class, have been freely and regularly distributed through all the wards. A number of the patients have the daily papers furnished them by their friends. Games and puzzles occupy a portion of time that would otherwise pass unemployed. All who desire them are furnished with materials for writing to their friends.

The female patients naturally find employment in the different kinds of needlework, from the plain sewing required in the making of their own dresses, to the finer sorts of embroidery and fancy work. Their ingenuity is often displayed in designing patterns which they work into a variety of useful and ornamental articles. The "Ladies Parlor," a large room in the centre building, is resorted to daily by the quiet and convalescent female patients from the different wards, where they pass the time under the supervision of the Matron or her Assistant in the various employments above indicated. A number of patients in all the wards manifest a commendable interest in the means thus provided for their entertainment, and are far from presenting generally that appearance of stagnation and listlessness which has sometimes been spoken of as characteristic of the insane in public Institutions.

The regular magic lantern exhibitions and readings from select authors, have been continued on two evenings of each week during about six months of the past year. They have been attended by a large number of the patients, who have by their quiet deportment, manifested their appreciation of the efforts made for their entertainment. Small parties have frequently assembled after tea in the Matrons parlor and passed the evening in conversation or in social games. Two or three times during the course of the year all of the patients who were in a suitable condition to leave the wards, have been assembled in the centre building and treated to a handsome collation of fruits, ice-

creams, cakes and other refreshments—the time being filled up with promenading, speech-making, recitations and conversation. On these occasions the whole of the lower part of the house, including the Gymnasium and centre Hall, forming a promenade of nearly one hundred and thirty feet in length has been thrown open, and being brilliantly lighted and ornamented with growing plants in pots or under glass, and filled with patients and their attendants, all intent on enjoying themselves, has presented a truly animated spectacle; while general good order and propriety have been the unvarying rule among all who have been admitted to enjoy the privilege.

Repairs and Improvements.—The principal improvements made during the past year, have been the rebuilding of the structure formerly known as the Library, and the reconstruction of the Laundry. It having been deemed advisable to have the books composing the Patients' Library in a more convenient location, they were removed to a case provided for them in the main hall of the centre building whence they can be more readily distributed to those desiring the use of them. It was thereupon concluded to change the name of the building where they were formerly kept and to apply it more particularly to the purposes of a Museum of Natural History and as a resting place for the patients while going in and out on their daily walking excursions. In making this change everything connected with the old building was renewed with the exception of the solid stone walls, an entirely new design was adopted,

and a structure in all respects equal to new was the result, presenting a handsome exterior, and an inside finish which for neatness and elegance could scarcely be surpassed. The floor is composed of alternate narrow strips of black walnut and ash, the ceiling is of ash divided into panels by projecting ribs of different colored woods, the walls are wainscoted with ash, resting on a surbase of black walnut and surmounted by a neat cornice and the doors and windows are of plate glass. One end of the room which is about 18 by 28 feet in size, is occupied by cases for specimens, consisting of corals, shells, minerals and stuffed birds and animals.

The Laundry has been improved by substituting iron girders and brick arches, covered with flagging in place of the wooden floor originally laid down, and of wooden ceilings in place of those of lath and plaster. The walls of the wash-room were covered with a new coat of rough-casting, and the fixtures for washing were renewed throughout. The steam engine for pumping and washing, formerly located in the cellar of the Laundry, was removed to a new building 17 by 20 feet in size erected for the purpose—the whole constituting a very valuable improvement comprising everything that could be desired for facilitating the labors of those who are there employed.

A provision vault has been constructed in a convenient location, with walls of masonry and covered with a brick arch, having a superincumbent depth of two feet of earth. It is located in an angle of the

building visited by the sun's rays for only a short time in the morning, is well lighted, drained and ventilated, and it is expected will prove a valuable addition to the conveniences of the housekeeping department.

The granite steps to the portico, forming the principal entrance to the Asylum building, having been displaced by the action of the frost, have been reset on a firmer foundation than they had at first, which it is hoped will prove a sufficient protection against the like injury in future. The carriage way in front of the main building has been renewed by digging out the soil to the depth of ten inches, and filling up the excavation with broken granite, and finishing off with fine gravel, forming a hard and dry road-way, which with occasional repairs will last for many years. The land purchased last year has been cleared of the wilderness of superfluous vegetation with which it was encumbered, and thoroughly underdrained, and now presents at all points a dry and hard surface. Portions of the woodland forming a part of the exercising grounds of the patients, which were covered with a dense undergrowth of bushes, thus furnishing a cover for occasional trespassers, have been cleared of this growth, and at other points the lower branches of the trees have been cut away, thus giving a clear and unobstructed view over those portions of the premises. A considerable amount of labor has been expended during the year in grading on the front lawn and around the new Museum building, which has contributed materially to the improvement of the premises. This work having been done by the employees of the

Institution in the intervals of their regular employment, has been accomplished at a small expense in comparison with the advantage gained. Several hundred feet of dry and hard foot-walks have also been laid down, and a further extension of the same over the grounds occupied by the patients is contemplated.

Conclusion.—Dr. N. G. Macomber, having resigned the post of Assistant Physician, which he has acceptably filled during the last four years, Dr. John C. Hall was chosen to take his place. The former services of Dr. Hall as clerk and apothecary to the Institution, and his experience of several years in hospital and general practice, give promise of valuable services in the position to which he has been appointed. Henry Hall now fills the situation of clerk, and my sister Margaret H. Worthington, that of Matron. To all who have been associated with me in carrying out the objects of the Institution, my thanks are due for valuable services in their respective departments. My acknowledgements are also due to the attendants generally, who with few exceptions have been diligent in the performance of their duties, and faithful in their observance of the rules and regulations of the Institution.

With earnest wishes that the Asylum, in contributing to the relief of the suffering and afflicted, may long continue to fulfil the designs of its benevolent founders, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1st, 1876.

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Report
OF THE
MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,
TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

LITTLE change in the condition of affairs at the Asylum has occurred during the past year. The number of patients has averaged 85, against 87 the the previous year; there remaining in the Asylum at the present time 84; viz. 40 men and 44 women.

The officers in charge have continued to give the same intelligent and kind oversight to the patients that they have shown in former years. No change in their *personnel* has been made during the year, but the Assistant Physician, Dr. Macomber, has informed the Board of his wish to retire at the end of the present month, and Dr. John C. Hall, who, some years ago, acceptably filled the post of Apothecary in the Institution, and has since acquired the reputation of a successful practitioner of medicine, has been chosen to succeed him. Dr. Macomber carries with him, in leaving, the kind regards of the members of the Board, and their earnest wishes for his success in the private practice of his profession, to which they understand, he intends to devote himself.

During the course of the year the old Library building, on the lawn back of the Asylum, which had fallen somewhat into decay, has been repaired and altered so as to present quite an attractive appearance. The books have been removed to the main building, where they will be more accessible to the inmates, and the stuffed animals and birds have been remounted and arranged in handsome new cases. If any of our friends have in their possession specimens which are more suited to exhibit in a collection like this, than in a private residence, it would be a kindness to present them to the Asylum, so that an attractive Museum may be gradually formed. There are frequently in the Institution persons whose dormant tastes may be awakened by the sight of rare specimens of natural history and other curiosities, and with most of the patients the presentation of objects of beauty and interest, exerts a healthful influence. The building is principally used as a resting place for the patients, in their walks through the grounds, being pleasantly situated on the edge of the woods, a vista through which gives a picturesque view of the neighboring country.

There has been received from the executors of our late friend John M. Sharpless, a legacy amounting (less tax) to \$2,381 25, which has been invested and added to the "Permanent Fund."

The accounts of William Kinsey, Treasurer, have been examined and found correct, there being a bal-

ance due the contributors on general account of \$681 56, and on the aggregate of all the accounts of \$699 75. A summary of his general account is herewith submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Managers.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 13th, 1876.

Summary of the Treasurer's General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Third Month 3d, 1875,	-	-	-	\$2,094	81
From Board of Patients, Farm, &c.,	-	-	-	42,757	69
“ Life Subscriptions,	-	-	-	175	00
“ Ground Rents and Interest,	-	-	-	281	80
“ Interest on Permanent Fund,	-	-	-	827	75
				<u>46,137</u>	<u>05</u>

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of Dr. J. H. Worthington,					
Superintendent,	-	-	-	\$43,872	71
Printing, Subscriptions to Newspapers, Advertising, &c.				412	55
Book-keeping,	-	-	-	200	00
Trust Accounts, for Amounts Charged to those Accounts,					
in excess of their Receipts,	-	-	-	870	23
Insurance,	-	-	-	100	00
Balance Third Month 6th, 1876,	-	-	-	681	56
				<u>46,137</u>	<u>05</u>

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettie, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

John C. Hall, M. D.

MATRON,—Margaret H. Worthington.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettie, No. 149 North Tenth Street.

William Bettie, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.

John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.

Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.

Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)

Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.

Nathan Hilles, Frankford.

William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.

William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.

Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.

Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.

John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.

James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.

Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.

Edward Bettie, Camden P. O., New Jersey.

Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.

John H. Webster, near Frankford.

William Evans, No. 325 Pine Street, and No. 252 South Front Street.

Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 472 N. Third Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Date

18

* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.
All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.
Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and
to before me, this day of
 , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine,
and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

*For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or
by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.*

I request that _____ of _____
aged _____ years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into
the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."
Date _____ 18____

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifest? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of _____ in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) _____ together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 14th of the Third month, 1877, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1876—77.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

<i>From 3d month 15th to 4th month 10th.</i>	{ Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Samuel Morris.
<i>" 4th month 10th to 5th month 8th.</i>	{ Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettie.
<i>" 5th month 8th to 6th month 12th.</i>	{ William B. Cooper, Edward Bettie, Samuel Bettie.
<i>" 6th month 12th to 7th month 10th.</i>	{ Samuel Bettie, James Whitall, Nathan Hilles.
<i>" 7th month 10th to 8th month 14th.</i>	{ James Whitall, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
<i>" 8th month 14th to 9th month 11th.</i>	{ John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Henry Haines.
<i>" 9th month 11th to 10th month 9th.</i>	{ Richard J. Allen, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
<i>" 10th month 9th to 11th month 13th.</i>	{ John C. Allen, William Bettie, Richard W. Bacon.
<i>" 11th month 13th to 12th month 11th.</i>	{ William Bettie, Richard W. Bacon, William Evans.
<i>" 12th month 11th to 1st month 8th, 1877.</i>	{ William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
<i>" 1st month 8th to 2nd month 12th.</i>	{ Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
<i>" 2nd month 12th to 3d month 14th.</i>	{ Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.

